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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

1966-67 WORLD SUGAR CROP UP;

MOLASSES PRODUCTION HIGHER

The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates the world sugar crop for 1966-67 at 72.8 million short tons, raw value. This is a record level, slightly exceeding the 1964-65 production of 72.6 million tons. The 1966-67 crop is up by 6 percent over the previous season.

Increased yields in several countries, as well as more acreage in others, are resulting in a bumper outturn. The large part of the increase this year will be in the Communist countries, as the free world will have only a slight increase.

Production of noncentrifugal sugar for 1966-67 is estimated at 9.4 million tons, compared with 8.7 million for 1965-66. The main part of the increase will occur in India, which produces about 65 percent of the total world production.

World industrial molasses production for 1966-67 is estimated at 3.62 billion gallons, slightly higher than the 3.46 billion produced for 1965-66. Cuba is expected to have a much larger crop as the sugarcane production will substantially exceed that of 1965-66.

The world sugar surplus continues, and stocks will climb more in 1966-67 than in the previous year. Prices on the world market in the fall of 1966 had declined to their lowest level in 25 years.

Production Notes on Selected Countries 1/

North America

Canada. Acreage sown to sugarbeets in 1966 was 82,323 acres, down 3.2 percent from 1965. It was 19 percent below the 1964 near-record acreage of 101,312 acres. A gain of 1,230 acres was reported in Ontario, where a severe cutback of 41.2 percent took place in 1965. In Alberta, the major beet producing province, beet acreage was about the same this year. Yield prospects for the 1966-67 crop are good. Because of the high cost of transporting sugarbeets, refining takes place in the area where the beets are grown. Most of the refineries in the processing provinces handle only domestic beets and operate only a few months a year. The bulk of the 1965-66 crop had been crushed by January 1966. Domestic stocks during the 1965-66 year increased by 10 percent, even though consumption was up. The beet sugar portion of the stocks declined. Since these are located mainly in the prairie region, beet processors and producers may attempt to increase their output next year.

Mexico. Mexico's 1966-67 sugar crop is expected to be an alltime record. There will be a total of 69 mills operating this year, which is 2 less than last year. Domestic consumption continues to increase rapidly and now accounts for about 70 percent of production. Mexico had planned an expansion in sugar a few years ago, but with the turnabout in world supplies has held back on these expansion programs.

British West Indies. Total production for the 3 islands of Barbados, Antigua, and St. Kitts will be down considerably for 1966-67. Antigua's crop took the sharpest drop, while that of Barbados also took a sharp decline. Drought conditions were experienced on all the islands. The disastrous reduction returns in Antigua may very well cause that island to go out of production entirely.

Jamaica. Acreage remains rather steady, and there is no prospect of any increase in production. The planned closing of a sugar mill did not materialize, as there was concern over the unemployment that would result.

Dominican Republic. The 1966-67 crop is expected to show a slight increase over the 1965-66 output. The production level will be governed by policy considerations. Only small amounts have been shipped to the world market in 1966, so stocks have increased substantially.

Guadeloupe. The Guadeloupe sugar industry is reportedly stable. Yields are rather high, and a target has been set of 220,000 metric tons of sugar by 1970. The 1966-67 crop, however, had some unfavorable weather to contend with, as there was an exceptionally wet spring and summer, and Hurricane Inez also did some damage.

1/ Primary criterion used for selecting the countries shown is the level of production. However, some countries that do not meet this criterion are included because of a rapid increase in production aimed at self-sufficiency or exporter status. Unless otherwise specified, short tons are used in this circular for sugar production, while U.S. gallons are used for molasses.

Martinique. The area under cultivation in sugar has dropped almost 20 percent from 1961 to 1965. Production declined about 40 percent during this period, and 5 of 11 processing plants closed. In order to reduce costs and solve the problem of field labor shortages, some large planters are experimenting seriously with mechanization. Sugar is a crucial sector of the economy, as it provides about 60 percent of agricultural wages and 50 percent of the value of the Department's exports.

South America

Argentina. A sharp decline is forecast for the 1966-67 crop in Argentina. While frost in the principal cane-producing Province of Tucuman caused some damage, the primary reason for a lower crop this year is the lowering of production goals by the Government. The stock level is expected to continue abnormally high through the year. The Argentine Government, however, is making strenuous efforts to solve the perennial "sugar problem", including planned closing of 7 mills in the Province of Tucuman. The only exports during the first half of calendar 1966 went to the United States under quota. High domestic prices (equivalent to about 9 cents per pound wholesale) have discouraged export efforts.

Brazil. A smaller crop is expected in Brazil this year, with a reduction of some 15 percent from the high level reached in 1965-66. A reorganization of the sugar industry in Northeast Brazil is planned and now being implemented. Funds are being set aside, in the form of a sugar industry support tax, to use in making back payments of subsidies to the Northeastern Brazilian sugar industry.

The Sugar and Alcohol Institute considers that the "break-even" point for the price of Brazilian sugar exported without subsidy is 4.12 cents per pound for sugar exported from the northeast to the U.S. preferential market, and 3.70 cents for that produced in the south for export to non-U.S. markets. These break-even prices are calculated on the basis of the current rate of exchange (Cr \$2,200 per U.S. dollar) and at the current prices established to producers of Cr \$10,665 and Cr \$9,001 per 60-kilogram bag for the northeast and the south, respectively.

Colombia. A slight increase in production of centrifugal sugar is expected in Colombia for 1966-67. This production will be from an estimated 100,000 hectares (247,100 acres), up about 5 percent from last year's acreage. There was a decline in consumption of centrifugal sugar in 1965-66 because of a somewhat lower production and higher exports. Consumption during the current year, however, is expected to be at least as high as in 1964-65.

Peru. Centrifugal sugar output this year may be a little above that of 1965-66. However, if the tight water supply which prevailed for 1965-66 is repeated, then there will probably be a reduction. Area in cane has changed little from last year, but harvested acreage may be higher. The industry has been faced with few production problems other than the limited supply of irrigation water.

Venezuela. Production of sugar continues to increase. The Venezuelan Sugar Distribution Corporation considers that good progress is being made in both efficiencies of production and processing. Only 12 of the existing 15 sugar mills have been operating. Nevertheless, some communities are pressing the Corporation to assist them in financing new mills.

Europe

Austria. A large 1966-67 crop is expected to result in a large carryover stock at the end of the year. Local consumption varies markedly from year to year. This is caused by the fact that (a) in some years 2 wine crops, with their respective sugar demand, fall within one sugar crop year, and (b) that the quantity of sugar required for bee-feeding is strongly influenced by prevailing weather conditions.

Denmark. Excellent weather conditions during the growing season more than offset the disadvantage of a delayed seeding. The beets developed well and had a high sucrose content. While there may be some surplus production this year, it can be used to build up the low stocks. Whereas some 275,000 tons of sugar are required annually to cover consumption requirements, about 65,000 tons are used by the domestic industry producing sugar-containing products for export.

France. Acreage of sugarbeets was reduced this year by 26 percent from 1965. Average yields are about the same as 1965's or a little higher this year. This year's sugarbeet acreage is the lowest since World War II. Sugarbeet producers, however, have been eager to be allowed to produce more sugar. Stocks on October 1, 1966, amounted to about 624,000 metric tons. As the French domestic price is significantly higher than world prices, large export subsidies are required before the surplus can be sold to third countries. The Government apparently prefers to reduce these stocks by letting them slowly enter the regular domestic consumption channels.

West Germany. The sugarbeet area remained unchanged in 1966, and acreage was approximately the same as in France. Beet yields are up this year and so are extraction rates. Sugar consumption and foreign trade forecasts indicate year-end stocks will be sufficient, but not at a burdensome level.

Ireland. Acreage was sharply reduced this year, and the crop is expected to be down considerably from last year. There was very rainy weather during the planting season which reduced the acreage, but favorable weather during July-September increased yields.

Italy. The Italian Government is making strong efforts to improve mechanization of sugar production in all its phases. Although production is up this year, imports will probably be even higher than last year. Major suppliers in 1966 have been France and Cuba. Acreage was up in 1966 by 38 percent over 1964 levels.

Spain. The 1966-67 crop will show an increase over 1965-66 production. High sugarbeet yield is a result of excellent weather conditions in the principal growing areas. Consumption is still trending upward at a growth rate of 2 to 2.5 percent. Imports still account for about 25 percent of consumption, with Cuba supplying the bulk of this sugar. It is expected that Cuba will continue to supply sugar to Spain, but at a much lower price than the 6-1/2 cent per pound obtained during 1963-65.

United Kingdom. During the first eight months of 1966 imports were up by 9 percent over the same period of 1965. There were particularly sharp increases in receipts from Australia and Mauritius. Disposals of sugar for food in 1965-66 are estimated at 2.96 million long tons, an increase of nearly 4 percent over the previous year.

Sugar consumption in 1965 amounted to 102.2 pounds per head refined weight (net of use in brewing, distilling, and canning). This was 2 percent higher than in 1964 and 12-1/2 percent above prewar. The increase from prewar is mainly a reflection of rising consumption of sugar confectionery and chocolate. The imposition of a 15 percent purchase tax on confectionery and chocolate in the 1962 budget caused a temporary fall in consumption of these items. There now seems to have been some recovery.

USSR. Production for 1966-67 is up about 11 percent over 1965-66 levels. Acreage was not increased this year, but several other factors contributed to the increase. Weather conditions were very favorable and more fertilizer was used than for the year before.

Yugoslavia. Increased acreage and a record high average yield put 1966 sugarbeet production at an alltime high. There was a 38.7 percent increase over the previous season and 55 percent over the last 5 year average. Sugarbeet acreage reached a record level of 106,000 hectares (262,000 acres) in 1966, which was an increase of 13.3 percent from 1965. The record average yield this year caused by favorable weather conditions during the spring and the summer, sufficient rainfall, increased efficiency, and better control of pests and diseases. Low retail prices have spurred consumption increases, and Yugoslavia is still on a net import basis.

Africa

Mozambique. Two new large sugar companies are producing their first crop this year. A new Portuguese-South African concern has announced plans to establish a £ 2 million (about U.S. \$5.6 million) sugar plantation in the Vila Machado area, not very far from the Town of Beira. The Sena Sugar Estates has applied to the Government for authorization to build a refinery with a capacity to produce 80,000 metric tons of refined sugar annually.

Republic of South Africa. New cane areas and much more favorable weather account for a much larger 1966-67 crop than the drought-reduced 1965-66 output. Dry weather conditions in 1965-66 necessitated importation of sugar in order that export market commitments could be met. The large outturn this year is from a yield of cane that was only modest from the area expected to be harvested, so larger crops can be expected in the future. Importation during the 1966-67 season will probably be limited to an agreed-on 20,000 short tons of golden brown sugar from Swaziland.

Rhodesia. The 1966-67 crop, at 290,000 short tons, will be up from 1965-66 but is 30 percent less than originally planned. This is chiefly caused by a substantial cutback in the acreage planted. Smaller crops are anticipated at Chirundu (70-percent drop) and Triangle (4-percent drop), while production at Hippo Valley is expected to rise by about 70 percent.

United Arab Republic. Output of centrifugal sugar has increased considerably in just the past few years. Nevertheless, imports have continued high in the past few years because of the steady rise in consumption. Cuba is customarily the major source of sugar to the United Arab Republic. As population continues to increase, consumption is also expected to go up.

Asia

India. Although production for 1966-67 will be down, the supply position will still be good because of a substantial carryover from the preceding season. Increased production of gur and khandsari is expected. Government control on distribution and prices of factory sugar continues and is not likely to be relaxed in the coming season. Informal rationing of sugar is currently in force in most parts of the country. Exports of sugar during calendar 1966 are expected to total 450,000 metric tons -- 50,000 tons short of the Third Plan target. Under the Fourth Plan, the annual sugar exports target is proposed at 750,000 tons by 1970-71. The Government continues to subsidize exports of sugar.

Iran. There are four new private sugarbeet factories that will go into operation either this year or in the near future. In addition, the Government has placed an order for three sugarbeet factories from Belgium. The increase in sugar production has been rapid in the past few years. Imports, however, still amount to more than production. Among the larger suppliers are Nationalist China (Taiwan), Turkey, USSR, and Kuwait.

Japan. Consumption of sugar in Japan for 1966-67 is expected to increase by six percent over the previous year. About 10 percent less will be supplied domestically because of unfavorable weather conditions in sugarbeets in Hokkaido. The sugarbeet crop is expected to be down by 16 percent, while production of cane sugar should increase by eight percent.

Pakistan. Production of centrifugal sugar reached a record for 1965-66 and further expansion is expected during the coming years. Imports for 1966-67 will amount to only about 10,000 long tons, and it is hoped that Pakistan can soon become an exporter.

Philippines. The 1966-67 crop is estimated at 1.9 million short tons. There was low rainfall at the start of the growing season and there has been a general downward trend in yields. Adverse weather conditions caused a large reduction in the 1965-66 crop. There was a typhoon in late 1965 and later on there was drought. The Philippine sugar industry has embarked on a production expansion program, with a target of 2.3 million short tons, raw value, beginning with crop year 1967-68. Planters have taken preliminary steps to increase hectareage planted for the 1967-68 season. Sugar industry leaders have finalized plans to construct three new mills on the Island of Negros, and some existing mills are expanding their facilities, as well.

Thailand. The area planted to cane has declined by 40 percent in the past two years. The export subsidy which made exporting profitable no longer exists. There may be a small amount for export this year, but it will be kept to a minimum in order to keep pace with the growing requirement for domestic consumption.

Turkey. Increased production this year comes entirely from higher yields, as sown area dropped from 157,733 hectares in 1965 to about 152,000 hectares in 1966. The increase in yields was caused by better weather conditions. Stocks are expected to remain high this year, as there is a reluctance to export sugar at a loss. The 1967 plan calls for a reduction in area to insure that not more than 500,000 metric tons of sugar will be produced in 1967-68.

Oceania

Australia. Despite the unfavorable price level for sugar on world markets, the Australian sugar industry will process all available sugarcane this season. The Commonwealth Government decision to arrange a loan of \$A 19 million (\$U.S. 21.3 million) to the sugar industry has been warmly welcomed by the industry spokesmen. Drought in some districts and excessively wet conditions in others during the past two years had brought the financial strength of a number of millers and growers to a low level. A large number of growers engaged in developing new farms were heavily indebted and found it difficult to meet their financial obligations. In view of these circumstances, immediate relief became necessary and assistance in the form of a long-term loan was found to be the most appropriate to meet such urgent needs. The acreage of sugarcane harvested in 1966-67 for Australia is estimated at 570,000 acres, compared to 503,276 acres for 1965-66.

World molasses production for the 1966-67 year is forecast at 3,622 million gallons, compared with the 1965-66 production of 3,459 million gallons. North America accounts for the largest gain. In South America, Argentina and Brazil are expected to have smaller production.

Molasses output usually follows the production trend of centrifugal sugar. There are many producing countries, however, which record no production statistics. In some countries, molasses is considered a waste product and is disposed of by dumping in the rivers. For those countries where reliable information was not available, production estimates have been calculated primarily on the basis of the known relationship between production of molasses and of sugar in other countries that have similar processing methods.

The United States remains the foremost importer of molasses. Japan is second in this respect and has markedly increased imports in the past few years. Prices for molasses in the United States were about 16.0 cents per gallon in November 1966 at New Orleans, compared with 9.0 cents a year earlier. These prices at Pacific Northwest Ports were 17.69 cents and 12.7 cents, respectively.

Molasses exports from Canada to the United States declined sharply in 1966. Brazil has not exported molasses since early in 1963, as it is used there for livestock feed or goes directly to alcohol production. Colombia exported 13,493 metric tons in 1965, whereas none was exported in 1964.

Mexico continues its efforts to use more molasses domestically for feeding purposes, but so far there has been only limited success. The quantity of molasses to be used for making alcohol is rigidly controlled, and the larger part of the production is exported.

West Germany is expected to have a substantial increase in molasses production in 1966-67. France, on the other hand, will have a smaller production. Ireland will also have a reduction in the size of the crop. Production in the United Kingdom will decline. Demand in the United Kingdom is higher, particularly for the production of alcohol.

There was a slight decline in molasses exports from the United Arab Republic in 1965. Shipments to Belgium, Holland, and the United Kingdom accounted for this drop. Exports to the United States and Greece have increased in the past two years.

Distribution and prices of molasses produced by the mill sector in India continue to be controlled under the Central or State molasses control legislation. The broad Government policy on molasses utilization is to increase its use in the manufacture of industrial alcohol within the country and to permit only the residual quantities for export. About 60,000 tons of molasses were declared surplus for export in 1965-66. The surplus for export in 1966-67 will be determined by the State molasses controllers. Applications for exports are considered by the Government "on merit" subject to the annual quota limitations. Exports of molasses during fiscal 1965-66 (April-March) totaled 44,400 metric tons, mostly to the United Kingdom, Japan, and Ceylon.

Pakistan produces a rather large quantity of molasses, but most of it goes to waste. Until now only a modest quantity is being used in feeds.

All of Iran's production of molasses in 1966-67 will be consumed internally. Production in Australia continues its upward trend, and large quantities are being placed in the Molasses Export Pool.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Sugar Council have continued to hold consultative conferences to work toward a new International Sugar Agreement. The most recent such meeting was held in Geneva during the week of November 21, 1966. While no negotiating conference has been set up, a protocol extending the framework of the Agreement through December 31, 1968, has been agreed upon.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Canada (beet).....	155	144	139
Mexico.....	1,899	2,319	2,484
United States			
Continental (beet).....	2,774	2,823	2,950
Continental (cane).....	934	1,104	1,275
Hawaii.....	1,122	1,275	1,215
Puerto Rico.....	999	897	950
Virgin Islands of the U.S.....	12	5	0
British Honduras.....	33	49	84
Costa Rica.....	91	115	125
El Salvador.....	79	126	132
Guatemala.....	137	175	172
Honduras.....	29	41	49
Nicaragua.....	97	116	130
Panama.....	42	60	63
Cuba.....	5,596	4,950	6,600
Dominican Republic.....	852	800	855
Guadeloupe.....	165	185	175
Haiti.....	70	65	70
Jamaica.....	524	554	560
Martinique.....	85	58	58
Trinidad and Tobago.....	258	234	280
West Indies: Barbados.....	194	192	220
Leeward & Windward Islands 4/..	74	51	53
Total North America.....	16,221	16,338	18,639
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Argentina.....	950	1,422	993
Bolivia.....	66	100	105
Brazil.....	3,815	5,329	4,557
Chile (beet).....	94	115	132
Colombia.....	421	482	490
Ecuador.....	162	193	203
Guyana.....	344	342	336
Paraguay.....	40	44	50
Peru.....	878	882	893
Surinam.....	12	21	21
Uruguay (beet and cane).....	53	81	68
Venezuela.....	325	415	435
Total South America.....	7,160	9,426	8,283
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):			
Austria.....	312	260	377
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	497	480	460
Denmark.....	341	265	371
Finland.....	58	45	45
France.....	2,309	2,583	2,097
Germany, West.....	1,980	1,720	2,157
Greece 5/ 6/.....	30	115	120
Ireland.....	156	130	105
Italy.....	1,082	1,367	1,440
Netherlands.....	620	665	700
Portugal			
Azores and Madeira.....	19	19	19
Spain (cane and beet).....	560	620	637
Sweden.....	312	222	267
Switzerland.....	44	50	60
United Kingdom.....	988	1,032	1,015
Total West Europe.....	9,308	9,573	9,870

-continued

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 2/ - continued

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 3/
	1,000	1,000	1,000
Europe - continued:	short tons	short tons	short tons
Albania 6/.....	14	14	14
Bulgaria 6/.....	207	121	246
Czechoslovakia 6/.....	1,160	853	1,022
Germany, East 6/.....	869	864	786
Hungary.....	492	495	432
Poland	1,693	1,620	1,547
Romania	408	465	507
Yugoslavia.....	323	402	521
Total East Europe.....	5,166	4,834	5,075
Total Europe.....	14,474	14,407	14,945
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	7,623	10,000	11,133
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Ethiopia.....	67	78	85
United Arab Republic.....	401	465	465
Congo (Kinsasha).....	38	45	45
Kenya 6/.....	41	34	35
Tanzania 6/ 1/.....	51	77	83
Uganda 6/.....	128	137	140
Malagasy Republic.....	110	126	130
Mauritius.....	588	732	632
Mozambique.....	183	210	265
Reunion.....	246	255	212
Rhodesia 8/.....	95	255	290
South Africa, Republic of 9/.....	1,233	1,002	1,700
Swaziland 10/.....	105	140	155
Other Africa 11/	193	246	332
Total Africa.....	3,479	3,802	4,569
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Iran (beet and cane).....	185	240	300
Turkey (Europe and Asia)(beet).....	639	625	720
China: Mainland (cane and beet).....	1,026	1,750	1,800
Taiwan.....	991	1,100	1,075
Burma.....	66	80	86
India 12/.....	3,694	4,515	4,333
Indonesia.....	708	854	660
Japan (beet and cane).....	229	415	374
Pakistan.....	225	489	552
Philippines.....	1,704	1,584	1,910
Ryukyu Islands 13/.....	161	260	220
Thailand.....	212	310	235
Other Asia (cane and beet) 14/.....	113	161	174
Total Asia.....	9,953	12,383	12,439
Oceania (cane):			
Australia.....	1,806	2,132	2,511
Fiji.....	266	310	315
Total Oceania.....	2,072	2,442	2,826
World total (cane).....	34,405	39,560	41,671
World total (beet).....	26,577	29,238	31,163
World total (cane and beet).....	60,982	68,798	72,834

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent. St. Lucia discontinued January 1, 1964. 5/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 6/ Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. 7/ Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. 8/ Prior to 1964-65, included Malawi and Zambia. 9/ Beginning 1962-63, Swaziland reported separately. 10/ Two-year average, prior to 1962-63 included in South Africa. 11/ Other Africa includes Algeria, French Somaliland, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Tunisia, Ghana, Malawi, Zambia and Morocco. 12/ Includes Khandasari. 13/ Prior to July 1965 issue, included in "Other Asia". 14/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon, Nepal and South Korea.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average
1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:			
Costa Rica.....	76	40	40
El Salvador.....	24	25	25
Guatemala.....	38	32	30
Mexico.....	136	132	130
Nicaragua.....	22	18	18
Panama.....	4	4	4
Total.....	300	251	247
South America:			
Colombia.....	683	695	695
Ecuador.....	38	40	40
Peru.....	26	15	14
Venezuela.....	53	42	42
Total.....	800	792	791
Asia:			
Burma.....	163	160	160
China: Mainland.....	417	700	800
Taiwan.....	24	24	24
India.....	4,995	5,512	6,063
Indonesia.....	334	330	330
Japan.....	24	7	7
Pakistan.....	768	616	627
Philippines.....	51	71	72
Ryukyu Islands.....	15	15	15
Thailand.....	148	165	165
Vietnam.....	36	40	40
Total.....	6,975	7,640	8,303
Total of above countries...	8,075	8,683	9,341

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery gur, muscovado, panaocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1960-61 through 1964-65
annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66 preliminary	1966-67 forecast
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
North America			
Canada <u>2/</u>	10,721	12,574	12,319
Costa Rica.....	3,625	(3,821)	(3,900)
Cuba <u>3/</u>	226,860	192,399	(250,000)
Dominican Republic.....	55,646	56,000	58,000
El Salvador.....	4,202	8,220	(8,600)
Guatemala.....	7,057	9,100	(9,000)
Haiti.....	3,867	4,090	(4,400)
Jamaica.....	31,496	(35,588)	(35,000)
Mexico.....	133,086	169,762	181,461
Nicaragua.....	6,009	5,656	5,847
Panama.....	2,953	(4,500)	(5,000)
United States, Mainland.....	253,064	278,415	(300,000)
Hawaii.....	55,535	58,299	(58,000)
Puerto Rico.....	60,631	57,200	(60,000)
Other.....	48,297	(62,000)	(70,000)
Total North America.....	903,049	957,624	1,061,527
South America:			
Argentina.....	70,839	97,565	75,578
Brazil.....	244,667	(291,449)	(250,000)
Chile.....	3,192	4,351	4,089
Guyana.....	21,594	23,712	24,750
Peru <u>2/</u>	47,068	(48,700)	(50,000)
Uruguay.....	3,568	5,024	4,023
Venezuela <u>2/</u>	24,972	31,252	(33,000)
Other.....	21,332	(29,000)	(30,000)
Total South America.....	437,232	531,053	471,440
Europe:			
Austria.....	13,156	10,957	15,921
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	19,083	19,480	18,791
Denmark.....	14,940	13,673	17,794
Finland.....	3,746	3,727	3,952
France.....	94,403	99,273	84,288
Germany, West.....	86,594	72,113	93,653
Greece.....	<u>4/</u> 1,985	5,994	6,181
Ireland.....	7,177	4,712	3,806
Italy.....	50,523	74,923	83,351
Netherlands.....	24,238	24,163	22,477
Spain.....	31,950	35,544	36,356
Sweden.....	13,299	9,553	10,864
Switzerland.....	1,804	2,060	2,248
United Kingdom.....	52,029	60,060	56,192
Total West Europe.....	414,927	436,232	455,874

-continued

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1960-61 through 1964-65
annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/ - continued

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66 preliminary	1966-67 forecast
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Europe - continued:			
Hungary.....	25,359	29,596	29,033
Poland.....	71,813	85,599	86,161
Romania.....	<u>5/</u> 12,287	20,604	22,477
Yugoslavia.....	14,348	16,858	21,540
Other East Europe.....	(106,570)	(79,231)	(99,085)
Total East Europe.....	230,377	231,888	258,296
Total Europe.....	645,304	668,120	714,170
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	375,180	458,901	486,997
Africa:			
Angola.....	2,931	(2,810)	(3,000)
Mauritius.....	22,602	27,982	(24,000)
Mozambique.....	10,010	(12,000)	(12,500)
South Africa, Republic of ...	42,498	45,880	76,466
United Arab Republic <u>6/</u>	31,181	34,464	34,652
Other Africa.....	51,000	(55,000)	(60,000)
Total Africa.....	160,222	178,136	210,618
Asia:			
China, Taiwan.....	32,500	<u>2/</u> 50,127	<u>2/</u> (55,000)
India.....	201,580	228,377	(220,000)
Indonesia.....	32,966	(40,000)	(31,000)
Iran.....	7,239	8,429	11,238
Japan <u>2/</u>	9,440	6,930	6,556
Philippines.....	83,203	94,590	(110,000)
Thailand.....	27,433	33,715	27,159
Turkey.....	24,498	28,658	29,033
Other Asia.....	52,761	(88,000)	(88,000)
Total Asia.....	471,620	578,826	577,986
Oceania:			
Australia.....	63,695	75,000	87,500
Fiji.....	11,250	11,613	(12,000)
Total Oceania.....	74,945	86,613	99,500
Total world.....	3,067,552	3,459,273	3,622,238

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates. 2/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 3/ Includes hi-test molasses. 4/ 4 year average. 5/ 3 year average. 6/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: Imports of specified countries
average 1955-59, annual 1960 through 1965

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/
North America:	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Canada 2/	15,880	21,925	26,210	19,644	25,933	26,398	28,160
United States	315,576	449,646	260,495	264,063	270,423	266,421	268,016
Total North America....	331,456	471,571	286,705	283,707	296,356	292,819	296,176
Europe:							
Austria.....	929	13	5	3/	3/	29	664
Belgium and Luxembourg...	6,707	14,972	10,709	13,216	25,168	25,263	21,791
Denmark.....	957	2,241	7	285	2,104	85	136
Finland.....	1,613	4,341	2,972	1,856	6,218	4,810	-
France.....	94	5,385	158	228	803	4,665	4,266
Germany, West.....	4,192	9,449	12,597	37,491	47,042	25,192	21,506
Greece.....	3,854	2,490	2,311	1,170	88	895	4,903
Ireland.....	1,013	537	1,104	2,373	2,314	1,177	5,296
Italy.....	1,304	1,494	1,121	1,368	1,622	3,701	8,918
Netherlands.....	10,099	19,013	24,419	29,767	40,283	39,603	41,173
Norway.....	1,525	2,397	4,973	3,459	4,890	6,597	6,313
Sweden.....	2,242	2,829	2,160	5,134	9,536	9,908	7,265
United Kingdom 4/	76,631	81,284	77,865	94,856	72,089	79,660	93,940
Total West Europe.....	111,160	146,445	140,401	191,203	212,157	201,585	216,171
Other Countries:							
Australia 5/	14,838	19,328	7,352	11,099	11,329	13,658	-
Ceylon.....	58	158	103	287	165	76	1,428
Hong Kong.....	1,174	2,456	501	1,538	278	355	250
Japan.....	34,472	64,030	76,355	96,363	107,338	103,662	140,125
Total other Countries	50,542	85,972	84,311	109,287	119,110	117,751	141,803
Total of above.....	493,158	703,988	511,417	584,197	627,623	612,155	654,150

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes hi-test molasses. 3/ Less than 500 gallons. 4/ Includes invert sugar.
5/ Crop year, beginning July 1 of year indicated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: Exports of specified countries
average 1955-59, annual 1960 through 1965

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^{1/}
North America:	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Barbados.....	5,781	4,761	6,519	7,490	9,630	7,793	6,147
Canada.....	2,059	1,325	325	650	2,545	1,653	3,529
Cuba ^{2/}	192,719	258,618	73,111	117,522	98,330	71,024	(93,839)
Dominican Republic.....	34,326	66,162	55,287	47,222	39,169	48,088	38,002
Jamaica.....	15,338	25,630	28,572	21,277	18,357	18,051	20,539
Mexico.....	43,755	82,003	59,347	63,749	86,780	95,871	104,152
Trinidad and Tobago.....	7,609	9,955	18,658	11,892	11,805	12,981	-
United States.....	21,400	18,194	10,444	15,279	21,398	24,482	9,384
Total North America.....	322,987	466,648	252,263	285,081	288,014	279,943	275,592
South America:							
Ecuador.....	3,382	5,553	2,456	4,593	5,632	5,534	-
Guyana.....	10,722	18,754	17,643	17,708	16,596	16,853	14,281
Peru.....	3,693	5,072	10,960	16,670	24,861	11,602	6,741
Total South America.....	17,797	29,379	31,059	38,971	47,089	33,989	21,022
Europe:							
Austria.....	3/	637	548	1,982	192	20	0
Belgium and Luxembourg....	426	3/	139	1,098	158	2,947	2,837
Denmark.....	3,378	1,003	1,430	952	2,368	6,909	1,905
France.....	19,312	12,208	28,025	15,071	19,907	22,325	22,398
Germany, West.....	721	3/	1	3/	1	7	11
Italy.....	3,343	3,376	2,744	5,545	6,220	0	1
Netherlands.....	3,619	5,468	7,716	3,425	66	206	1,221
United Kingdom ^{4/}	3,251	4,203	1,700	3,419	930	1,171	3,684
Total West Europe.....	34,050	26,895	42,303	31,492	29,842	33,585	32,057
Africa:							
Mauritius.....	11,176	8,463	12,106	20,651	20,561	18,567	19,735
Mozambique.....	-	2,687	1,357	1,829	6,429	4,500	7,222
South Africa, Republic of..	2,184	1,991	8,360	15,792	27,481	11,589	-
Total Africa.....	13,360	13,141	21,823	38,272	54,471	34,656	26,957
Asia:							
Hong Kong.....	741	1,078	0	29	19	59	23
India ^{4/}	4,532	2,554	11,109	15,378	17,009	2,516	5,739
Indonesia.....	24,086	28,343	26,731	25,197	18,250	-	-
Philippines.....	42,566	65,674	49,176	45,012	65,062	71,487	85,790
Taiwan.....	9,632	7,040	6,325	3,614	3,503	8,044	21,633
Thailand.....	1,939	11,458	17,021	9,024	6,863	6,858	24,983
Turkey.....	410	6,027	20	5,494	6,388	4,121	8,521
Total Asia.....	83,906	122,174	110,382	103,748	117,094	93,085	146,689
Oceania:							
Australia ^{5/}	935	1,085	358	228	21,998	16,932	16,913
Fiji.....	7,122	10,375	10,927	6,859	11,391	13,823	12,368
Total Oceania.....	8,057	11,460	11,285	7,087	33,389	30,755	29,281
Total of above.....	480,157	669,697	469,115	504,651	569,899	506,013	531,598

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Compiled from statistics of importing countries. ^{3/} Less than 500 gallons.

^{4/} Includes invert sugar. ^{5/} Crop year beginning July 1 of year indicated.

SUGARBEETS: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65
crop-years 1965-66 and 1966-67

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production ^{1/}		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67 ^{2/}	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67 ^{2/}	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67 ^{2/}
	through			through			through		
	1964-65			1964-65			1964-65		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				short tons	short tons	short tons
North America:									
Canada.....	90	85	82	13.1	13.4	13.3	1,181	1,142	1,087
United States.....	1,153	1,248	1,204	17.2	16.8	17.4	19,819	20,915	20,890
Total.....	1,243	1,333	1,286	16.9	16.5	17.1	21,000	22,057	21,977
South America:									
Chile.....	35	52	62	17.0	16.6	16.7	595	865	1,035
Uruguay.....	33	39	35	9.8	13.5	11.9	327	529	417
Total.....	68	91	97	13.5	15.3	15.0	922	1,394	1,452
Europe:									
Austria.....	108	94	120	17.9	17.1	19.8	1,936	1,611	2,370
Belgium.....	164	162	163	17.8	18.7	17.9	2,912	3,026	2,913
Denmark ^{3/}	142	150	148	16.9	13.8	17.1	2,400	2,076	2,535
Finland.....	44	45	45	9.5	8.7	8.8	416	393	395
France.....	956	971	717	16.4	19.2	19.2	15,723	18,630	13,780
Germany, West.....	736	724	724	17.4	15.8	18.3	12,820	11,417	13,228
Ireland.....	78	66	53	13.0	12.6	12.7	1,016	836	674
Italy.....	680	680	750	12.3	14.4	15.6	8,338	9,796	11,684
Netherlands.....	245	224	227	16.5	17.6	18.8	4,044	3,940	4,266
Spain.....	357	360	356	11.1	11.7	12.1	3,950	4,216	4,316
Sweden.....	110	103	102	16.2	14.3	16.5	1,783	1,477	1,685
Switzerland.....	15	21	21	18.8	15.7	18.9	282	330	397
United Kingdom.....	431	455	446	15.6	18.5	17.7	6,706	8,411	7,901
Total West Europe...	4,066	4,055	3,872	15.3	16.3	17.1	62,326	66,159	66,144
Bulgaria.....	178	153	173	9.2	6.5	11.6	1,633	992	2,005
Czechoslovakia.....	600	523	568	13.1	12.1	13.8	7,836	6,310	7,860
Germany, East.....	588	554	540	11.3	11.6	12.0	6,664	6,420	6,503
Hungary.....	314	297	270	10.8	12.8	11.6	3,376	3,800	3,350
Poland.....	1,020	1,137	1,111	11.7	11.5	12.1	11,922	13,117	13,450
Romania.....	442	470	494	7.2	7.7	7.9	3,188	3,624	3,925
Yugoslavia.....	208	198	262	12.1	14.7	15.3	2,511	2,910	4,005
Total East Europe...	3,350	3,332	3,418	11.1	11.2	12.0	37,130	37,173	41,098
USSR.....	8,495	9,588	9,390	7.2	8.2	8.9	61,208	78,815	83,775
Asia:									
Japan.....	116	144	145	10.8	14.0	11.6	1,248	2,018	1,687
Turkey.....	388	390	375	10.2	9.4	11.8	3,964	3,660	4,410
Total.....	504	534	520	10/3	10.6	11.7	5,212	5,678	6,097
Grand total.....	17,726	18,933	18,583	10.6	11.2	11.9	187,798	211,276	220,543

^{1/} Quantity processed. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Includes area and production of beets grown for export.

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SUGARCANE: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65
crop-years 1965-66 and 1966-67

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67 1/	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67 1/	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67 1/
	through			through			through		
	1964-65			1964-65			1964-65		
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America:									
North									
United States									
Florida and Louisiana...	426	506	512	26.3	25.1	28.1	11,203	12,713	14,652
Hawaii.....	112	114	117	88.1	95.8	101.0	9,870	10,918	11,797
Puerto Rico.....	315	287	290	32.0	28.2	27.6	10,068	8,087	8,000
Central									
Costa Rica 2/.....	64	60	62	14.2	23.3	24.2	910	1,400	1,500
El Salvador.....	23	38	40	30.3	27.5	32.8	697	1,045	1,311
Guatemala.....	65	80	80				-	-	-
Mexico 2/.....	809	1,007	1,054	24.9	24.3	24.5	20,121	24,471	25,793
Nicaragua 2/.....	60	53	65	22.5	21.2	23.1	1,349	1,125	1,500
Panama.....	47	29	30	15.0	16.0	16.7	706	465	500
Caribbean									
Barbados.....	42	50	50	40.8	27.7	30.5	1,715	1,384	1,525
Guadeloupe.....	67	73	72	29.9	28.1	27.8	2,002	2,050	2,000
Jamaica.....	170	165	170	28.6	32.1	32.4	4,866	5,300	5,500
Leeward and									
Windward Islands 3/.....	48	23	20	14.3	23.2	25.0	685	533	500
Martinique.....	30	23	32	32.5	36.0	31.3	976	827	1,000
Trinidad and Tobago.....	96	91	95	27.1	25.1	26.3	2,599	2,285	2,500
Total.....	2,374	2,599	2,689	28.5	27.9	29.0	67,767	72,603	78,078
South America:									
Argentina.....	539	617	580	21.8	23.4	20.4	11,750	14,455	11,860
Brazil.....	3,556	4,143	4,596	19.0	19.9	19.2	67,703	82,508	88,185
Guyana.....	91	102	128	37.3	38.4	35.9	3,394	3,920	4,500
Paraguay.....	62	67	62	14.0	16.4	16.5	870	1,100	1,025
Peru.....	118	121	125	68.4	68.3	66.1	8,075	8,267	8,267
Uruguay.....	10	12	12	14.0	16.9	13.5	140	203	162
Venezuela.....	108	141	145	36.8	32.6	33.1	3,973	4,600	4,800
Total.....	4,484	5,203	5,648	21.4	22.1	21.0	95,905	115,053	118,799
Africa:									
Mauritius.....	200	200	200	24.7	33.0	33.0	4,936	6,597	6,600
Rhodesia.....	21	53	46	43.7	40.0	43.5	917	2,125	2,000
South Africa, Republic of.....	283	376	482	36.7	24.7	30.0	10,396	9,300	14,500
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	120	135	140	41.7	49.1	47.4	5,005	6,633	6,636
Total.....	624	764	868	34.1	32.3	34.3	21,254	24,655	29,736
Asia:									
Burma 2/.....	88	130	130	14.3	15.9	15.9	1,260	2,070	2,070
China, Taiwan.....	237	250	260	31.7	30.4	29.6	7,508	7,600	7,700
India 2/.....	5,844	6,500	6,200	17.9	18.7	20.3	104,503	121,253	126,000
Indonesia 4/.....	161	173	175	40.7	38.2	38.3	6,547	6,613	6,700
Japan.....	20	32	32	31.5	26.7	28.9	629	855	926
Pakistan 2/.....	1,476	1,873	2,000	15.8	18.4	19.4	23,376	34,416	38,886
Philippines.....	758	788	790	20.2	21.3	20.9	15,296	16,760	16,500
Thailand.....	423	280	224	11.6	11.9	12.3	4,917	3,334	2,756
Total.....	9,007	10,026	9,811	18.2	19.2	20.5	164,036	192,901	201,538
Oceania:									
Australia.....	400	503	570	32.9	31.5	33.0	13,148	15,854	18,786
Grand total.....	16,889	19,095	19,586	21.4	22.0	22.8	362,110	421,066	446,937

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes acreage and production for noncentrifugal sugar. 3/ Includes Antigua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

4/ Estate acreage and production only.

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